see such a scoundrel?' and would make other remarks and then resume his antics. All this time the boy would stand motionless pefore him, with eyes downcast, thoroughly submis-sive. On one occasion he finished up by hitting the little fellow a terrific blow on the forehead with a stick which raised a lump almost as big as a door knob. On the day belots the killing of Barttelot, that is, on July 18, 1888, he gave the little lad the kick from which he never sovered. It is quite true, as Walter Barttelot says, that Soudi died after Barttelot' death, but it is equally true that the boy died from the effects of the kick, as gangrene set in and from this the lad died.

I now come to the case of John Henry, the mission boy who died from the effects of a flogging ordered by Barttelot. Walter Barttesays John Henry had been ordered to be shot, but that this punishment was remitted by the Major and flogging substituted at the request of Bonny. This is only partly true. Henry could speak English, Arabic, and MI Sushell. He went with Barttelot in order to act as interpreter between that officer and Tippn Tib. On the road back from the visit to pu Tib Barttelot flogged Henry severely. and left him on the road. He forgot that he left his revolver with the boy. John Henry, being afraid to return to camp, went to his native village and sold Barttelot's revolver for food. He did not desert, as has been reported. but Barttelot sent a Soudaness guard after , and he was brought back to the camp and placed in the guard room. In talking with

John Henry is a dangerous man and I will

"I thought he was joking at first, but finding he was serious, I took the matter up and inted out to the Major that we were short of men, that this man was useful, and that as he (the Major) could not speak a word of the necessary languages, we could hardly spare

'If I don't shoot him I will out his ears off.' I replied. 'What will people in Europe think of that? Would you like to read the accounts of this in the papers?' He said he would not, and then we discussed the question as to what should be done. I pleaded for the man, but after three days' discussion the Major decided that Henry should have 100 lashes, nothing

"On the Sunday when, as was my custom, I was sending for the men for the purpose of calling the roll. Barttelot marched Henry out of the guard room and said to me:

I am going to tell Henry to prepare for death, as he is going to be shot.' I said: 'Do you mean to shoot him? I thought we had decided not to do so.' He replied, 'No; I am not going to shoot him, but I want to make him believe that I am.'

Why make him believe that he is to die. I remonstrated, if you don't intend to shoot

To this Barttelot made no reply, but calling Henry up, told him in the presence of the whole garrison to prepare for death at daylight the next morning. Then, under the Soudanese escort, he marched the prisoner back to the guard house. The garrison was astonished at the order that the negro was to be away the men showed their excitement and astonishment, and came to me to speak on be half of the man whom they supposed to be

"Scores of them crowded about me, all talking at the same time in tones of the greatest excitement. I asked them to be quiet and let one of their number speak. A spokesman was selected, and he said that if Major Barttelot shot John Henry they would all desert. I replied to them that if the man did wrong he must be punished; that it was for the master say what his punishment should be. I told them it was not their place to interfere. and that they had better leave it to me and go away quietly. They did so. I then went and told Major Barttelot what the men had said, and pointed out how foolish it was to make threats which he did not intend to carry out He replied:

Then, by God, I will give him 800 lashes and nothing will induce me to alter this de-

On the following morning at davight Henry was marched out and tied to a post, four big Soudanese not one of them under six feet in height, were selected to administer the punishment. Each man was to deliver 75 lashes. Henry never uttered a sound after the first thirty makes, as he became insensible to pain This scene was the most horrible I ever saw. Mortification set in: the man's flesh fell off in pieces on to the ground, and his body swelled twice its ordinary size. Within twenty-four hours Henry died. An event which Mr. Stanley does not refer to

was the stabbing of the Chief Ungunga by referred to by Mr. Walter Barttelot in his book, where it is said that I captured eight women and a child in order to open up trade with the native tribes. and child, and had succeeded in exchanging ur of these women for thirty-two fowls, some fish, and palm oil, when Major Barttelot interrupted my trading. The Chief Ungunga was sitting down with me, and we were all langh. ing at the bargaining. I was trying to get as much as possible for each woman, and the utmost good nature prevailed. Suddenly Major Barttelot came up and, without a word. he drow his pocket knife and stabbed Ungungs in the shoulder. Confusion followed and I at once released the other four women and gave them back. Mr. Troup can testify to the truth of this statement. Two days after this Ungunga came to me in secret to have his wounds dressed: this I did.

In order completely to understand the circumstances under which Barttelot was killed. it is necessary to connect the various painful incidents which have been related, and to record some other facts which have not yet been told.

"It was on the 15th of July, 1888, that I entered the village in which the Major was subsequently killed. A house was presented to me, and Abdullah Koroni, the chief of the vil age. gave me quantities of rice and other things to eat, and there was the best feeling all round. Everything was quiet for two days On the 17th Major Barttelot came into th fillage. I had not seen him since the 23d of when he had left me in the forest, taking fourteen carriers, and leaving me with eleven extra loads. He went to Stanley Falls on the date mentioned, because the men were running away owing to his cruelties, and it was necessary for him to get new people. This was the occasion when he bought at Stanley Falls the chains for the slaves which he intended to secure.

After Major Barttelot left me there was not a single desertion, and I say this, notwithstanding the fact that my log has been quoted from the time the Major left me. I had not lost a single man. I found the way which had been lost by Major Barttelot, and got to the village on July 15.

As soon as Major Barttelot arrived on the 17th the good feeling which had previously existed disappeared. The moment he entered the village he demanded of the chief sixty slaves, to be delivered within four days, an bananas, palm oil, etc., at once. The chief said that he could not get bananas or palm oil, and that all the people had run away because of so many strangers being in the village. Major Barttelot abused the chief, and said if he did not get what he demanded he wou his men to eat up everything they could find in the village, and destroy the remainder when they left. This was the beginning of the ill

feeling which culminated in Barttelot's death. It was on the 18th that Boudi received the fatal kick. and I saved the Major's life when he bit the Manyems woman; and it was on the sight of that same day that he killed the Manrems the comrade of Sanga. This man Bartel lot prodded at least thirty times with his steel-pointed cypress staff and finished up by beating the man's brains out before the eyes of all in the village. The scene which followed was like that which cocurred when he bit the woman, and again I had to

fight to save Barttelot's life. It was only by knocking him down myself that the natives held back, for then they thought I meant to punish him. Major Barttelot's reasons for killing the man as he did were that he believed him to be the native who had shot at him and myself while we were sitting in my house the night before. I must say that Barttelot was obliged to live in my house because neither the chief of the village nor any of the natives would give him a house of his own to live in. and it is necessary to say that there was no evidence whatever to prove that the man whom Barttelot prodded and killed was really the native who had fired the shot.

During all that night of the 18th, as the previous night, the firing of guns was going on all over the village as an expression of the hatred in which Barttelot was held, and the only wonder is we were not both killed. This was the condition of affairs on the morning of the 19th, when Barttelot, unable to stop the noise and the beating of drums, issued from the house and was shot. I was myself at the moment going about the village attempting to quell the disturbance, and was not ten yards not myself actually see Major Barttelot fall. there is no question as to how he died and why. The description given by Stanley in his statement to the Times regarding the shooting is correct with the exception of the

reference to the steel-pointed cypress staff. Barttlelot did not have this staff on that morning, and did not therefore stab the woman with it, but he did beat her with his fist and he did kick her and he had his loaded revolver in his hand, as stated by Stanley. "I join issue with Stanley with regard to the Soudanese soldier, Burgon Motammed, who

was shot on the morning of Feb. 10, 1888, by twelve of his own men in the presence of the whole garrison at Yambuya. He was shot by order of court martial, properly convened by the commander of the garrison. The mem-bers were Barttlelet, President Jameson. Troup, Ward, and myself. The previous character of the prisoner was proved to be bad by the non-commissioned officers in charge of the Boudanese and by several companions, He had at different times been punished for deserting his post when on sentry duty, for stealing an axe, for threatening to shoot his commanding officer, for stealing a rifle and ammunition belt of a companion, for breaking into the fort after dark and lying in ambush for the purpose of shooting Barttelot, for breaking into Ward's house and stealing half a goat and hiding it in the roof of his house and throwing the blame on another man. His rifle was loaded when he entered Ward's house, and he would doubtless have shot any one who disturbed him After hearing the evidence the court send him to be shot, and the sentence was carried out by the men who brought his guilt

'Stanley's statement regarding the projects of Barttelot to start an expedition of his own are entirely correct. It was after his revelation of one of these projects that I attempted to get Tronp and Ward to co-operate with me in de-manding an explanation of the proposed expelition. I said to them that if anything of the kind came to a head I would oppose it, if I had to get the help of the Arabs. and I would not allow a box of ammunition to go in any direction, except in that decided upon by Stanler. Neither Troup por Ward made any response to this: in fact Troup had already volunteered to care for the goods which Barttelot

proposed to leave behind him. Stanley made a slight verbal error in connection with one of these proposed expeditions, where he says that the object was to go to Unyoro via Ujiji. The destination of this expedition was intended to be through Unyoro to Kibero where Capt. Casati was supposed to be Barttelot said he believed Stanley to be dead or besieged. Jameson did not think that Stanley was dead, but believed he was besieged or following Emin to the coast.

"There was, however, no reason to believ Stanley dead, and though Stanley states in his book that I thought he was dead, I never did think so, and never said so.

"Stanley has said in his book that I lacked initiative. What he means is that I ought to have taken Major Barttelot, bound him, and sent him away. In his statement to the Times and elsewhere Mr. Stanley expresses his opinion that violence should have been used if necessary to stop the proceedings of Major Barttelot: but, speaking for myself, I can only say that I am pleased that Barttelot's blood is not on my hands to-day, as would have been the case had I attempted to do what Stanley suggesta. Barttelot was so hated, so execuated by ev-

ery black man in the camp that had I overpowered him and bound him the whole garrison would have lost their heads with joy, and the moment he had passed out of my hands on he way to the coast the men would have tor him limb from limb. I would have been responsible for Barttelot's death, and I prefer that Stanley should charge me with lacking initiative than that the more serious responsiility should be laid against me.

Stanley suggests that we might have done much by combined action, and I am willing to admit that by combined action we might perhaps have prevented the extremes to which Barttelot went. But there were many reasons why combined action was impossible. I wish to be perfectly frank and say that the strained relations existing between some of the officers had much to do with this state of affairs. Ther is no use in going into details in this respect but I cannot agree with Stanley that a writte protest of any single officer would have had the desired effect upon Barttelot. It is as cortain as that I am writing this that officers who would have dared to write to Barttelot as Stanley suggests would have been marked men. It was not a slight matter to incur the dislike of Barttelot

"Coming to the Jameson story, there can be no doubt about the absolute correctness of Stanley's statement. Witnesses have sworn to it. Jameson's servants told the story to the whole garrison, and Jameson himself related to me every incident as described by Stanley.
In fact, the only discrepancy I find is that my otes say that Jameson paid six cotten handkerchiefs for the girl who was to be taken in stead of twelve, Mr. Jameson showed me the sketches describing the scene in detail. I can not now describe each of the six sketches, but they begin with a picture of the girl being prought down tied by one hand to the native. who holds in his right hand the fatal knife He is then represented thrusting the knife into the girl, while the blood is seen spurting out. Then there is the scene of the carving up of the girl limb by limb, and of the native scrambling for the pieces and running away to ook them: and the final sketch represents the feast. These sketches are now, or were until very recently, in the hands of Mrs

Jameson. Among the witnesses were Assaad Faran. the interpreter, who has sworn to the facts. I ast saw Assaud Faran in Cairo, when he came up to me and wished to talk about the matter but I told him that I did not wish to say anything about it to him. The story had gone to private parties in England, and every one hought it best to keep it as quiet as possible At all events. I did not wish to mix myself up

with it if I could avoid it. Walter Barttelot will now understand what I meant when I asked him not to pull his brother out of the grave, and that he should not publish Barttelot's diaries. It would be premature, however, to say that Walter Barttelot was ignorant of these facts when he published his book and brought his charges gainst Stanley, because when he came to m and asked me if there were any reasons why they should not be published, and whether any facts were hidden which reflected on his brother. I told him nearly everything that I have said above, and he cannot claim that he was ignorant of the charges against his brother. There are, how-ever, statements in these diaries which he does not understand. Unfortunately he has seen fit to suppress paris of Barttelot's diary and parts of the letters. Had he published Barttelot's diaries and letters in full they would have thrown much light upon this subject.

story of the actions of Major Barttelot can doubt that he was not in his right mind. I believe now, and I believed then, that he was in-sane, and it would have been better if his friends, who knew the circumstances, had placed this charitable construction upon them. I told Walter Barttelot that I believed his brother was insane, and as far back as Aug. 18. 1888, I wrote from the Arab village of Banaly to Bir Walter Barttelot the full circumstances

and concluded my letter with these words:
"'After reviewing the Major's conduct and the way he would stand and stare at people, and then call them names, then show his teeth. &c., I must determine him to be of unsoun

Walter Barttelot has thought fit to publish part of this letter, but if he will publish the parts he has suppressed it will be shown that he was not ignorant of the actions of Major Barttelot. "Fault has been found with Stanley that his

statement published by the Times was hearsay; that he only related things that he had been told. Considering that Stanley was not with the rear column, of course he had to told but he cartainly has said no more than the truth, and not more than could be proved by documents and by oaths of personal wit-

"I do not wish to defend Stanley. I am not beholden to him nor to anybody else in this matter. But the public have demanded the truth, and I consider it my duty to give those edge. Nearly all the statements I have made above were made by me in writing from day to day as they occurred, and they are now in Stanley's possession. "WILLIAM BONNT." Stanler's possession.

THE JAMESON HORBOR.

Stanley Tells the Evidence on Which He

The London Times will publish this morning the following from its special correspondent in the request that he particularize more regarding the story of cannibalism charged on Mr. Jameson. Mr. Stanley readily complied with the request, and wrote and signed the fol-

lowing:
"Concerning the story of cannibalism which is connected with the name of Mr. Jameson, I first heard it, of course, from Mr. Bonny was greatly incredulous, and rather suspected there was some animus, but he told me. 'But I have seen the sketches myself,' and the Zanzibaris who had been to Stanley Falls corroborated Mr. Bonny.
"Then I was also informed that the State

authorities at Stanley Falls intended arresting Mr. Jameson. The story, as Mr. Bonny told it to me, was not only current in the camp, but became current along the Congo from Stanley Pool to Nyangwe. Even this was not sufficient to entirely satisfy us. At the same time I wrote a letter to Mr. Jameson that I hoped he would be able to disprove such a

fearful story.
"We heard no more about the story till I came to Cairo, and Asaad Ferran, a Syrian Christian, formerly interpreter on the expedition, delivered a written document to me, on reading which I saw that the details were ch numstantial and related with wonderful clearness, and I asked him if the facts were true which the documents contained. I asked him if he had written them himself. He answered in the affirmative. Two witnesses were called and in their presence I asked him again if the facts in that document were truthfully related. He answered, 'Yes, as a Christian.'

"I said, 'Remember, these men are dead. Whatever harm they may have done you in Africa, they can never do you any more harm. Therefore think well before you speak. Are the facts contained in this paper true?"

"'Yes,' he said, 'I swear it.'
"'Write your name down in the presence of these gentlemen if the paper is true.' "And he signed his name, and the two witnesses signed theirs attesting the fact that he had solemnly sworn to the truth of the dooument, and that he attaced his signature with his own hand to it.

"On reaching England I asked Mr. John Rose Troup if the story was true. Mr. Troup

"'I have seen the sketches myself. Captain Vaugele has also seen them.' "On asking a gentleman a few days later, he said that a reverend gentleman had seen the head and neck of a negro which had been sent home by Mr. Jameson to London to be stuffed. The clergyman is reported to have said that if he had such a morbid love for such monstrous curiosities there might be considerable truth

in the other story. "I was also told at Banalya that Mr. Jameson had, after ascertaining that public feeling in the Arab settlements at Stanley Falls had with it I'll deny it.

"The document is very circumstantial; the story is presented in such a vivid manner. it any affectation or pretence, and i such a simple, plain story that one does not know what to say. You are swayed with a feel ing of incredulity, and, if false, Asaad Ferran is the most consummate and accomplished liar in existence, because, so far as I know. Jame son has never done anything to inspire such evilish malignity as to invent the details

Personally, my opinion will be just like that f most men, but these facts and details, I take it, were quite enough to cause me to utter that censure upon the officers of the rear column, because it seemed to be a general be jef that some terrible act like that related had

"If Jameson had not shown the sketches and had not appeared to take pride in the fact that he was the only living white man who had seen this atrocious act of cannibalism, Asaad Ferran's story, however I might have been truck by the manner of relating the details by itself would not have been deemed suffiient evidence to cause me to believe any living white man to be capable of such an act. " Had Jameson lived to reach us I would cen

tainly have inquired into the truth of every article of the accusation; but, unfortunately, Jameson appears to have died at Bangala station the same date the advance column reached Banalya. "The clergyman who is reported to have

seen that ghastly trophy in London is a gentleman very well known. For the present I have no right to mention his name. You have asked me to state what I know of this act of cannibalism. I present to you what

I know of it. The witnesses I have mentioned are Mr. Leonard K. Wilson and Charles Zerrill. my secretary and carrier. "HENRY M. STANLEY. " NEW YORK, NOV. 8, 1890,"

Henry M. Stanley says he will say no mor about Major Barttlelot and the rear guard until after his first lecture on Tuesday night. He will not answer the criticisms of Mr. J. Rose Froup or any other of the officers of the guard interviews with whom were printed in the newspapers yesterday. Stanley spent yesterday resting at his hotel. He received only a few visitors.

Killed His Wife and Himself. Corsicana, Tex., Nov. 9 .- William G. Vallie

killed his wife and committed suicide at the Mallory Hotel in this city last night. Vallie was a railway conductor. The couple had just retired for the night when three shots in rapid succession were heard. The hotel clerk, rushing to the room, found the wife lying across
the bed in a dying condition, and the husband
dead with a smoking revolver in his hand. He
first shot his wife once through the head and
another time through the neck. He then shot
himself through the head, dying instantly.
There is no cause known for the act, as nothing is known of their history. The wife was
from kopperi, Tex., and before marriage to
Vallie, which occurred a year ago, was Miss
Laura Lewis. ing to the room, found the wife lying acros

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 9.—The political pot of Alabama is boiling high. The contest for the United States Senatorship is getting heat-ed. Senator Pugh. Gov. Thomas Seav. ex-Gev. Thomas H. Watts. and B. F. Roib. Agricultural Commissioner, are the candidates, the latter raying selely on the Allance sentiment for his structure.

SAM GOMPERS DOESN'T SEE IT.

AGAINST LETTING POLITICAL BODIE INTO THE PEDERATION OF LABOR. The Socialists Accordingly Will Send

Man to Detroit to Try and Force Sectal ion Bown Ris Thront-His Letter. For several Sundays past the Central Labor rederation has been amusing itself by pitching into Samuel Gompers and making fun of him. The delegates denounced him as afraid for fear that they would eventually take the management out of his hands. lesterday the Secretary read this letter from Mr. Gompers: Mr. Brnest Bohm, Secretary Ceneral Labor Federation.

"DEAR SIR: In reply to your favor of Oct. 29

inquiring what became of your application for

charter, permit me to say that it was my in tention to visit one of your meetings and ex-plain the matter, but taking into consideration the fact that your organization was so largely interested in the political campaign, I deeme it to the interest of your movement to post pone any visit or communication, in order t avoid a discussion which might have had tendency to embarrass you or diminish the the votes for your candidates, until after elec tion. Insamuch, however, as your meetings ground for a tirade of abuse and attack upon me, both personally and officially, and having gone to the trouble of giving them publicity in the daily and weekly papers of this city, you have rendered it impossible for me to attend your meeting for this purpose with any degree of self-respect. The Central Labor Federation of New York applied for a charter, and among the organizations comprising it is the American section of the Socialist Labor party of New York. I have expressed the opinion that as a political party the American section of the Socialist Labor party should not be entitled to representation in a trades union body. You and I differ upon that, and I have concluded to refer the entire matter to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor to be held at Detroit, Michigan, Dec. 8, 1890. It seems to me that men in the labor movement can honestly differ with each other without finding it necessary to induige in abuse, and I cannot for the life of me understand why an expression of opinion should call forth the spleen manifested by you in your officially by you for publication in the public press. If you care to send a respectative of your organization to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of defending your position in the matter, I am satisfied all courtesless would be extended to him for the purpose of presenting his case. Very respectfully yours, SAMUEL GOMPERS, President American Federation of Labor to the Convention, received his instructions as follows:

1. In case of his admission, to urge the necessity of the political and acceptle side of the labor movement. publicity in the daily and weekly papers of this

1. In case of his admission, to urge the necessity of the political and economic sides of the labor movement being merged into one, as the labor movement cannot progress without politics as it ought to do.

2. To sak why the President of the American Federation of Labor has not carried out the principles laid down in the various Conventions, of supporting the open trades unions against the attacks of the Anights of Labor.

down in the various Conventions, of supporting the open trades unions against the attacks of the Anights of Labor.

3. To act in conjunction with the other delegates that will be there on this point.

4. To request the Cenvention to act in conjunction with the labor movement of the rest of the world by sending delegates to the international Labor Congress which will be held in Brussels, beginning Aug. 19. Also, to move that these delegates urge that the congress which it is intended to hold in Chicago in 1863 be endorsed by that congress.

5. In case he should not be admitted, to call a mass meeting of all the other delegates in Delroit and explain the whole thing to them.

Those instructions are not calculated to

plain the whole thing to them.

These instructions are not calculated to soften Mr. Gomers's feelings toward the Central Labor Federation, but, on the contrary, will probably have the effect of a spur. The object of the first of this list of instructions is actually to force socialism down Mr. Gompers's throat, the second is meant to embarrass him and chide him for having neglected his duty, the third is only another way of saying. "Bub it in," the fourth is meant to bring out the fact that Mr. Gompers had no right to call an international congress to meet in Chicago, and the fifth is a general wind-up declaration that if he dares to put the delegate out hell be sorry for it.

AFTER SECRETARY M'NEILL.

The Central Labor Union Didn't Hear of Letter He Got from Manager French. The Central Labor Union spent the greater

sion. James P. Archibald, the recording secretary, is on his way to Denver to attend the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor McNeill, the corresponding secretary, took Mr Archibald's place, and refused to tell the re porters why the meeting had gone into execuive session. It appeared on inquiry that the executive session had been principally devoted to him. Delegate Edwards of the Tile Layers Helpers said that McNeill had received some letter or letters from Manager French which he had held back and failed to read at the meeting. In one of these letters, besides other things, Edwards said. Mr. French asked for the privilege of appearing before the Central Labor Union to present his side of the labor troubles at his clear that the side of the labor troubles at his clear who is the cause of all the trouble, denied that these letters had been received, but Roger Harrison, the Chairman of the Non-Internourse Committee, presented a copy of a letter which Mr. French had written to McNeill. The Secretary then admitted that he had received such Mr. French had written to meneul. Inc secretary then admitted that he had received such a letter and had shown it to Moses, who had advised him to destroy it or hold it back, or to do something or other with it, the result of which was that the letter had not been forthcoming. Joseph Tait, William Henry, George Price, and Patrick Reynold were appointed a committee to investigate the whole affair and to report on Wednesday night. Mr. French will be invited to be present.

Typographical Union No. 6 presented credentials, which were referred to the miscellaneous section. Typographical Union No. 7 sent a communication protesting against the admission of No. 6. The communication was laid on the table, it being decided that as No. 7 is not represented in the Central Labor Union it hasn't the right to object to anything that that body does.

He Swallowed his Tia Whistle.

Nonwice, Nov. 9.-Little Johnny Seidler of this town had a tin whistle that was very done to his heart, and he kept it piping shrilly almost all the time. Johnny Seidler has his whistle still, but it is in a place where he can't get at it, and he does not feel like trying to make it go. It is in his stomach.

Little Seidler was whistling away at his instrument the other day in the breeziest way filling out his cheeks with breath, then puck ering them and drawing in. while the whistle shrieked and hummed. But he pulled too hard on the whistle finally, and suddenly it went down into Johnny like a cartridge slip-

nard on the whiste hashy, and sudenly it went down into Johnny like a cartridge slipping into a magazine gun.

The whistle is about 1% inches in diameter and several inches long, and though an expert surgeon. Dr. Brewer, has tried all means by which to recover it, he can't get it from John. First he put a long tube down the little boy's escophagus, and one end of the instrument touched the whistle that was ranging about at the bottom of John's stomach, but the whistle was too big to come up. The child's case is serious, and the surgeons all say that the only way in which to recover the toy is to cut a way into the boy's stomach and take it out with a probe. The doctors are afraid that if nausea attacks the boy he will cast the whistle up into his throat and then he is likely to be strangled. Therefore, only solid food is given to the lad. Johnny is 5 years old.

Bung Herself in a Sanitarium.

TABRYTOWN, Nov. 9.-Mrs. Sarah O. Var Wagner, 65 years old and a widow, committed suicide last night in Dr. Edward J. Morgan r.'s. sanitarium in this village by hanging perself in her bedroom. She was troubled herself in her bedroom. She was troubled with insomnia and was sent to the sanitarium last September. She remained there four weeks, and then returned to New York. Last Sunday she returned. Yesterday she appeared at breakfast and dinner, but she was missed at tea. A search was made, and she was found hanging from a closet door in her room, Coroner Mitchell rendered a verdict of suicide. T. L. Ryder, her brother-in-law, living at 318 West Sixty-fifth street, New York, was notified.

A Single-Tax Congressman,

Members of the Manhattan Single-Tax Club and the pleasure last night of seeing a follower of Henry George who will vote with the ma jority in the next national House of Reprecontrollers. This was Thomas L. Johnson of Cleveland, who is rich in the possession of street railroads in that city and whom the Democrats elected to Congress. Mr. Johnson visited the club rooms at 78 Lexingtoniavenue, and many of the club members were introduced to him. The Value

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remody for catarrh is daily becoming better known, and people recognize in its nes the common-sense method of treating this disease. Local applications can do but little good. Catarrh is Local applications can do but little good. Catarrh is constitutional in character, and therefore requires a constitutional remedy. Hood's Sarsaparilla attacks the Cisease at its foundation by eliminating the impurities in the blood which cause and feed it, and thus restores the affected membrane to healthy condition. A book containing full information will be sent free to all.

K. R.-Be sure to get only Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$3. Prepared only C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

TASSAR GIRLS IN SARATOGA. They Visit the Reproduction of the House

SARATOGA, Nov. 9.-One hundred and fifty of the young lady students of Vassar College came from Poughkeepsie by special train yesterday to visit the beautiful and famous reproduction of "The House of Pansa at Pompell, buried by Vesuvius A. D. 79." So many Vassar girls here at one time was an entirely new experience for Saratoga. As they passed out of the depot and marched down Broadway in solid column they presented an array of fe male health, beauty, wisdom, and womanliness that called forth popular admiration, Arrived at the Pompela, each young lady whole party (duly cautioned by the legend, "Care canum"-" beware of the dog," that looked up at them from the mosise pavement) were ushered into the "Atrium," where they were received by "the master of the whose name in this instance house.' was not Pansa, but simply Smith, While the young ladies surrounded While the young ladies surrounded the "Impluvium" like a border of beauty. Smith told to them the story of the city buried from view so many centuries ago, and whose modern excavation has been such a treasure house of archæology and art. Then, having disposed of their wraps in the "Vestlarium," they inspected the whole beautiful interior of this interesting reproduction of Roman home life as it existed nearly 2,000 years ago. The "Cubleula" (bedrooms ten feet square, with no furniture but a seant bed and a bench, with no furniture but a seant bed and a bench, with no furniture but a seant bed and a bench, with no furniture but a seant bed and a bench, with no furniture but a seant bed and a bench, with no furniture but a seant bed and a bench, with no furniture but a seant bed and a bench, with no furniture but a seant bed and a bench, with no furniture but a seant bed and a bench, with no furniture but a seant bed and a bench, with no furniture of them declared that were the public baths ever so idolently agreeable, it could not equal the luxurieus privacy and mystery of the modern "ladles" chamber."

After inspecting the "Peristylium," with its twelve columns enclosing the "Vividarium," with Pans and Satyrs among the verdure; and a visit to the "Bibleothica," where learned attempts were made to interpret the writings upon the ancient neavens.

with Pans and Satyrs among the verdure; and a visit to the "Bibleothica," where learned attempts were made to interpret the writings upon the ancient papyrus; and to the "Balneum." with remarks upon the case and gracefulness of entering and emerging from a bathtub that is below the level of the floor; and a curious examination of the "Culina," with practical comments upon the better modern facilities for getting up a dinner; and strolling in the "Hortus," a garden of tropical plants, with walls painted in oil, in fantastic style, of "Bacchus after a Revel" and "Orpheus Charming the Animals" with his music, the whole bevy of beauty gathered in the spacious "Triclinium," and partook of a modern luncheon served in the Pompeian fashion of reclining upon couches, although in this instance the Roman rule that the number at dinner should never be less than the Graces (three), or more than the Muses (nine), was necessarily so widely departed from as to increase the number of the Graces from three to 150.

orease the number of the Oraces from three to 150.

After four hours delightfully spent in the house of Pansa and among the ruins of Pompeii. Superintendent Van Vilet, who had charge of the excursion party, summoned the young ladies into marching order, and they took the train for return to Vassar and to their studies.

BROKE OUT OF JAIL

Seven Prisoners Overcome a Jaller-Five of Them Recaptured. KANSAS CITY, Nov. 9.-Seven desperate negroes made a daring escape from the county iall to-day. It is the custom of the prison officials to make the prisoners at 9 o'clock every morning empty their slop buckets. The prisners are let out for this three cells at a tin Jailer Andy O'Hara was the guard delegated to the duty this morning. He opened two cells and had marched the prisoners to the third and opened it, when Green Reed struck him on the head with his heavy iron bucket, knocking volver while Edward Pendleton seized the keys. Then the seven prisoners with a yell of joy ran to the door of the corridor, opened it with the stolen keys, fied through the corridor to the street and were free. Jackson, who had secured the guard's revolver, stopped at the corridor door and fired two parting shots at the insensible guard, neither of which, however, took effect. ever, took effect.

The prisoners were all negroes. They were Green Reed, sentenced to ten years for wife murder: Peter Jackson, sentenced to two years for highway robbery: Edward Fatterson, awaiting trial charged with holding-up Jeweller Witcht, is higher earned to the property of the period of

awaiting trial.charged with holding-up Jeweller Wright in his store and stealing from him a tray of diamonds: Riehard Pendleton, awaiting trial for highway robbery: Ed Moore, awaiting trial for highway robbery: John Franklin and Edward Judd. two boys, awaiting trial for burglary.

A general police alarm was sent out, and in two hours five of the escaped prisoners had been recaptured. Peter Jackson was the only one retaken who offered any serious resistance. He was chased by two officers to the Missouri Pacific yards, where he took refuge under a freight car. The officers called on him to surrender. He answered with two shots from his revolver, neither of which took effect. He then defended himself with a rock, and was not subdued until he had been nearly clubbed to death. Green Reed, the murderer, and litichard Pendleton, the highwayman, are still at large. Andy O'Hara, the guard, was seriously injured by the blow on the head with the bucket, but will recover.

BENEFIT TO AGNES ROBERTSON. The Kendals to Take Part in a Testimonia

Mrs. Agnes Robertson Boucleault is to receive one of the most attractive testimonial benefits ever given in this city. The following letter has been addressed to her:

Mrs. Agnes Robertson Box DEAR MADAM: With a view of giving public expression to the high esteem and regard in thich you are held by the community and the dramatic profession, and realizing your present condition, we desire to offer you a testimonial benefit in one of the city theatres, and shall be pleased if you will accept the same. Very heartily yours, George C. Barrett, Lawrence Barrett, John R. Brady, Chauncey M. Depow, William Butler Duncan, T. Henry French, Daniel Frohman, John A. Hunter, Joseph Jefferson, Richard Mansfield, M., J. O'Brien, Herman Ocirichs, A. M. Palmer, Dr. T. S. Robertson, Daniel E. Sickles, and E. H. Sethern,

T. S. Robertson, Plantager in the city has Sothern.

In addition, every manager in the city has signified his desire to aid Mrs. Boucicault, and Palmer's, the Lyceum, the Star, the Fifth Avenue, the Garden Theatre, and the Grand Opera House have been offered. As the Kendals are to be the chief factors in the performance, it has been deemed, expedient to accept Miner's Fifth Avenue Theatre, and the performance will be given there on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 25.

Notes of Foreign Happenings. Mr. Spurgeon is ill and is not able to start for Mentone, where he has planned to go.

Count Kainoky left Paris yesterday for Vienna. He was in Paris four days, preserving the strictest incognito. the strictest incognito.

The German Geographical Society has bestowed the Humboldt medal upon the Norwegian explorer Nansen.

The Duke of Connaught reviewed the Ziethen Hussars, of which resiment ho is honorary Colonel, at Rathenon on Saturday. After the review the Duke inspected the barracks, and in the evening he dined with the officers of the regiment.

NEW JERSEY.

The survivors of the Second New Jersey Cavalry will have a reunion next Friday in Trenton. A permanent organization is to be affected. organization is to be effected.

While John Murray was cleaning the inside of one of
the Newark Steel Works bollers yesterday steam was
turned lato it from another boller by mistage, and be
fore be could get out he was frightfully scaled. It
thought he will die. He is 35 years eld, and lived with
his family at 80 Chapel street.

ELY'S CREAM BALM



MARSAGEUSETTUS TIED SERATE. It Must Root a Provident Before Russell

Commonwealth, but, with forces evenly di-

vided, neither party would be solely responsi

where to place the blame, unless it was shared

But there is a contingency which affects far

more than the simple organization of the Senate. Gov.-elect Russell cannot be inaug-

its President, and until inaugurated Mr. Rus-

sell cannot exercise any of the functions of the

office, and Gov. Brackett would continue to

hold the fort. The Constitution is very clear

on this point. The statement is distinctly made that the qualification must take place

before the President of the Senate, and until

that officer is chosen there can be no oaths ad-

ministered. The senior Senator-elect, who calls

the Senate to order and occupies the chair

GEN. BOOTH'S PROJECT.

He Receives Many Letters of Encourage-

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Gen. Booth of the Salvation

Army continues receiving letters commenting favorably on his book, "In Darkest England

and the Way Out." setting forth a scheme for

the relief of poverty, ignorance, and vice. The

Prince of Wales has written Gen. Booth thank-

ing him for the receipt of a copy of the book.

He says he is confident that he will be greatly

interested in the perusal of the work, and that

signed by a host of clergymen, including Arch-deacon Farrar. Dr. Parker, and Messra. Berry, McNelli, and Clifford, representing various re-ligious denominations.

DR. KOCH'S CURE

a Great Success.

BERLIN, Nov. 9.-Prof. Bergmann inconlated

ifteen consumptive patients on Thursday by

Prof. Koch's process, and on the following day

exhibited one of the patients before a number

of physicians in order to show the change that

The Borsen Courier says it has authority for

the statement that Prof. Koch's remedy has

the statement that Prof. Koch's remedy has proved to be a success. A famous German surgeon, it says, cured within five days a case of lupus or necrotic tubercular destruction of the tissues of the face.

The National Zeitung says that Prof. Koch, although he has performed a number of cures, does not yet consider the time come for the publication of his researches. Although the remedy has been applied to patients in the Charity hospital and in some private cases. Its composition remains a profound secret.

EMIN'S IVORY.

A Statement from the Relief Committee About the Stanley Expedition.

LONDON, Nov. 10 .- The Emin Relief Commit-

tee publish a denial of the statements that

they desired to acquire Emin's ivory rather than to rescue Emin's life. The committee say

that they only stipulated that if ivory was

that they only stipulated that if ivory was found it should be used to defray their expenses, but that none was received. The expedition cost them £14,350. Stanley gave his services gratuitously, besides throwing upengagements of the value of over£10,000, and further, generously placing at the disposal of the committee all sums which the press might pay for his letters on the expedition, which sums have amounted to £2,000. Stanley was personally responsible for the selection of the members of his staff and the agreements made with them.

Gen. von Caprivi Meturas to Berlin.

this morning, after bidding a cordini fare

well to Prime Minister Crispi. The princi-

pal German residents were at the station

Expelled from the London Stock Exchange,

London, Nov. 9 .- A rare incident in the his-

ory of the Stock Exchange occurred during

the past week. It was the action of the com-

nittee in expelling from the institution Perci

val Preeston, a broker, for breach of faith with a client. The client had ordered Preeston to sell a large parcel of Mexican securities, but the broker, disregarding the interests of his client, first sold for himself, thus spoiling his client, first sold for himself, thus spoiling his client, first sold for himself, thus spoiling his client's market.

Labor Agitation in Belgium.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 9.—Meetings were held throughout Belgium to-day in favor of an

eight-hour working day and universal suf-

frage. Many speakers advocated a Belgian republic. Money was collected in anticipation of a general strike. Bills were thrown over the barrack walls in Brussels enjoining the soldiers to co-operate with the workingmen.

Sagasta's Popularity.

BARCELONA, Nov. 9. - Ex-Premier Bagasta

who is making a political tour of the country, received an evation here to-day. On his arrival he was carried from the rallway station to his carriage on the shoulders of the crowd. Then the horses were unharnessed and the carriage was dragged in triumph through the streets.

Look in at the great bargain sale in furniture now point on at Frint's, leth or and sen av. Buck prices have been marked to come quick mixed.

MILAN, Nov. 9.-Gen. von Caprivi left Milan

had resulted within twenty-four hours.

urated until the Senate shall have

ble, and the people would be at a loss as to

STR, ST4, ST6 BROOME ST, BOSTON, Nov. 9.—The political composition of the Massachusetts Senate of 1891 offers Fall and Winter some very interesting possibilities. With that body evenly divided between the two political Carriages OF THE BEST CLASS. Boctors' Brougham Boctors' Wagons, Top Phaetons, Ladies' Phaetons, Bond Wagons, Ex. Top Cabriolets limited. For its organization the Senate requires a President and a Clerk, and without these it can transact no business, so that ob-Omaibages,
6-Pas, Ecckaways,
6-Pas, Ecckaways,
7-Pas, Ecckaways,
7-Pas,
7-Pas, stinacy on one side or the other would result in a complete stoppage of the business of the Surreys.
Depot Wagons,
Wagosettoe,
Saxon Phaetens,
Ruckboards,
Two Wheelers,
Vilinge Carts,
Children's Traps,
Cabriolets, State, and no money could be appropriated nor sould any legislation be enacted. In fact, even if organized, the latter condition is possible at any time when all the members are present to vote. Of course such obstruction of the public business would be severely condemned by the people, who would be justly indignant that a struggle for a temporary su-premacy of one party over another should be allowed to interfere with the welfare of the

SECOND-HAND

Mouses, Carringes, &c.

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Broughama, Landaulettes, Rockawaya, Victorias, Bush-boarda, Surreya, Road Wagons, Phaetona, Facey Traps, Wagonetts, Doc Carta, Village, Carta, Dos a Dos, Staa-hope Giga, Stanhope Phaetona, Depot Wagon, Doctor Phaetona, Runabouta, Ex. Top Cabrioleta, Canopy Vio-

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the Senate to order and occupies the chair until the President is chosen is in no sense the President indicated by the terms of the Constitution. The senior member holds a temporary office by the accident of previous service, an authority granted by the statutes, and is not the deliberate choice of his fellow members. Therefore, it is clear that until the President is chosen the new Governor cannot qualify. Without qualification he cannot perform the duties of the office, and until such qualification the Governor, for the time being continues to act.

Apparently the key to the situation is held by the Republicans. They could, if they so chose, so long as their ranks are not invaded by sickness or death, prevent the inauguration of Mr. Russell during the entire term for which he was elected. Noone denies that such a polley would be suicidal to their hopes of future success, or asserts that they mean to pursue such a polley, but the fact remains beyond dispute. Its value lies in this, that it renders unnecessary any trading to secure the Presidency, a course of proceeding which has been frequently hinted at, and, concerning which, rumors are very plentiful. The argument is, that other things being equal, the Republicans have the greater claim upon the office, one of their members having already occupied it, and therefore having had the experience which would be of benefit to the Legislature and State in the transaction of a Republican President, the Democrate would have, in the distribution of committee places, that just treatment to which they are entitled. Beyond that it is unnecessary to go, it is believed that the sober second thought of those who propose trades will make it apparent to the hat such a course would fail to realize the situation, and should insist upon keeping up the deadlock, the fault would be at their door. BUSINESS WAGONS.—Our hand made warons are seknowledged the best for New York city streets, and are cheapest to buy. We carry in stock 50 warons to suit all purposes. Call before purchasing elsewhere. NEW YORK WAGON CO., 055-067 Hudson st., corner Bank. HUSINESS WAGONS, 100 MRW, 10 REG-OND-HAND DELIVERY WAGONS ALL STILES, FULLY WAGONS ALL STILES, FULLY WARRANTED, BUY OF MANUFACTURES, SAYE MONEY, WAGONE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE, HUBSON WAGONE O., 642 HUBSON ST.

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Miding Arademies.

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A JAIL GUARDED BY TROOPS.

Lynchers Expected in Annapolis for the Negro Who Assaulted a White Girl ANNAPOLIS. Nov. 9 .- "Nobody in jail slept last night," said Warden Gray this morning, when speaking of the case of Forbes, the colored man arrested for assaulting a young white girl. It was 5 o'clock when the crowd left the front of the jail. At 1 o'clock the Governor's Guards, with 500 rounds of ammunition, marched past the jail and took position on the outskirts of the town, throwing out a picket line. This was done to prevent the approach of supposed lynchers. Nothing disturbed the quiet of the night until 4 o'clock this morning when eight or nine colored men attempted to

pass the jail.

They were halted by the Sheriff's deputies. The colored people resented this interference, and one of them drew a revolver. Another re-

The colored people resented this interference, and one of them drew a revolver. Another revolver placed quickly at his ear made him drop his weapon. It was picked up by the crowd, which immediately scattered. Forbes passed a restless night, and was very much alarmed over the situation. No one was allowed to see him to-day, Everything is quickly and colored, were congregated about it until a late hour.

The danger of a riot last night between the whites and blacks was imminent, andiannapolis narrowly escaped a bloody battle. It is asserted by an officer in authority that a body organized lynchers was in town last night, and one of them was even in the jail as a deputy. The colored people got wind of this, and 300 of them was even in the jail as a deputy. The colored people got wind of this, and 300 of them armed themselves with revolvers, it is said, to resist any attack. When Deputy Sheriff Small sttempted to secretly take the prisoner to the Clity Hotel to hide him there, the colored people accused him of trying to put Forbes in the hands of the lynchers. They then gathered in such numbers and were so determined that they held possession of the space made by the crossings of Calvert and Cathedral and West streets and West street extended gifthe white people then began to gather and resolved to protect the officers.

Sheriff Armiger now began the work of elsering the streets of the rioters, and in about five minutes fourteen arrests of the most botsterous of the crowd was made. This done, the posse comitatus went to the aid of Sheriff Small, who was at Mr. Myer's house with Forbes. The prisoner was then brought out and taken safely his guard having drawn revolvers) to the jail. It was proposed at one time to call for a detachment of marines to take Forbes to the Naval Academy for safety, but wiser counsels prevailed, and the State was able to maintain its own dignity and to preserve the peace.

There is a bitter feeling between the whites and blacks. The colored people's idea is that

interested in the perusal of the work, and that its subject is one that for many years he has had much at heart.

Letters of approval have also been received from the Bishops of Batp and Weils and Rochester, from the Rev. Mr. Moulton, President of the Wesleyan Conference, and Mr. Grubb of the Quakers, who enclosed a check for £50. Chairman Laing of the Brighton Italiway has also written Gen. Booth a letter of sympathy, in which is enclosed a check for £100, contributed for the furtherance of the scheme.

Gen. Booth has published a letter expressing thanks for the general support accorded him, and suggesting combined action on the part of the churches in the collection of funds. A circular letter approving of the scheme and Gen. Booth's suggestion has been issued. It is signed by a host of clergymon, including Archeman.

serve the peace.

There is a bitter feeling between the whites and blacks. The colored people's idea is that Forbes should have a trial by law. The whites think otherwise. Bheriff Armiger's difficulty last night was to get deputies who were honestly in favor of protecting the prisoner. Happily the danger of a murderous affairs causes alarm.

Proposed Waterway from Georgian Bay to Lake Ontario. LOCKPORT, Nov. 9 .- A Canadian Government

party composed of Judge Willard of Peterbore. Frank Turner, civil engineer of Toronto, and John Kennedy, civil engineer of Montreal with John Carnegie of Peterboro and Secretary H. J. Wickham of the Trent Valley Canal Commissioners visited this city yesterday and made careful examination of the locks and Eric Canal at this point. Secretary Wickham said that this Commission is to investigate the practicability of connecting by locks and short canals the system of inland lakes in Canada back of Lake Ontario. This would make a waterway of about 150 miles, which is considerably over two-thires of the distance between Lake Ontario and the Georgian Bay, a region rich in iron ore. The Government propose to make a navigable waterway from Georgian Bay to Lake Ontario at the mouth of the River Trent, which will prove the shortest route to the seasonast from Duluth. Of course there is general opposition from the Welland Canal. Some say that it is not needed, as products of the Georgian Bay region can be shipped more cheaply by Lake Huron. Lake Erie, and the Welland. The Commission go to Tonawanda to-morrow. They are all anxious to examine the canal barges and particularly the steam barges. J. Wickham of the Trent Valley Canal Com-

Descried His Family.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9 .- Willis N. Tuller, a San Francisco lawyer, recently deserted his wife and child here and departed for parts un known. It was found be had lived a double life since last February, having spent all his money on a variety actress named Claudie Wost. She finally threw him over two weeks ago and he skipped out. His wife and twolvest-old daughter are destitute here. Tuiler is believed to be in Vineland. N. J., with his father, who is a respectable physician.

FURNITURE

to witness the departure of the Chancellor, and he shook hands heartily with them all. As the train moved off the Chancellor was vociferously cheered. When the Comos station was reached the train stopped and Gen. von Caprivi sent a telegram to Sig. Crispi. receiving a prompt reply The Chancellor then proceeded on his journey to Berlin. SPECIALS EVERY DAY THIS WEEK FURNITURE

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